

agenda

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No. 8.

WHERE WE HAVE GOT TO (Part II)

The Rothschilds "became wealthy in foreign exchange by supplying the armies of Wellington with money to fight Napoleon and became the greatest power in international finance by underwriting some of the debts created by Napoleon's wars." (Prof. D. Landes, *Bankers & Pashas*).

"The great debt that Capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used to control the value of money." (A circular distributed among American bankers, 1862).

In evidence before the Macmillan Committee, Arthur Kitson "traced the curve showing the relationship between debt and credit after the Napoleonic wars, after the American Civil War, and their bearing on the post-Versailles period."

The usurers used World War II to destroy 'Autarky' and to establish a firmer international system than had existed earlier with central banks linked to the Bank of International Settlements. It is possible that this change to a new international system also represents an internal struggle among the various groupings of usurers.

The following quotations are taken from an unpublished brochure of about 70 pages wherein I have brought together and condensed documents and statements on the monetary war underlying the diplomatic struggle prior to World War II.

March 17, 1932, *Popolo d'Italia* published an article attributed to Mussolini who noted that "finance was becoming ever more hostile to him and to his régime because of his opposition to international loans for Italy... financiers were perturbed not so much by the prospect of losing the Italian loan market, which was not a very large one, as by fear that Italy's example might be followed by other countries, which, indeed actually happened." (Luigi Villari, *Italian Foreign Policy Under Mussolini*).

October 6, 1934, Mussolini who believed in what we will call economic self-sufficiency, said in a broadcast to Italy, the U.S. and the Argentine that "science has multiplied the means of producing plenty, and science prodded on by the will of the State should solve the other problem, that of distributing the abundance..."

New York banker, James Paul Warburg told the Council on Foreign Relations in October, 1934 that the United States should not follow a course of self-sufficiency.

Anthony Eden who, with the help of Litvinov, led the

League of Nations crusade against Italy over Abyssinia, was intimately connected with the Westminster Bank.

In 1935 the brother of Lord Melchett of Imperial Chemicals said: "Napoleon was a good man, it took us twenty years to crush him. It will not take us twenty years to crush Mussolini. The economic war has begun."

March 23, 1933, Hitler told the Reichstag that Germany wanted "reasonable settlement of our foreign debts corresponding to our economic capacity." John Foster Dulles represented American bankers in negotiations over Germany's external debt.

In the Summer of 1933, Samuel Untermyer, who had been connected with Paul Moritz Warburg in the formation of the U.S. Federal Reserve banking system, presided over the World Jewish Economic Federation at Amsterdam. Broadcasting from New York on his return, Untermyer referred to "the holy war in the cause of humanity in which we are embarked," and called for an "economic boycott against all German goods, shipping and services." (N. Y. Times, August 7, 1933).

September, 1933, Churchill gave a dinner to Bernard Baruch, among the 25 guests was Lord Melchett. Francis Neilson says "Melchett (Alfred Mond) was one of the prime movers in the plan to develop the chemical resources of the Dead Sea, and Churchill was Colonial Minister when the grant to exploit them was given to Moise Novomeysky." (*Makers of War.*)

Also in 1933 Dr. Hugh Dalton criticised a Labour Party resolution in England because "it does not commit us to the economic and financial boycott of any war-mongering state—Hitler or any other person..."

November, 1936, Churchill told General Robert E. Wood: "Germany is getting too strong; we must smash her."

January 31, 1937, Hitler said: "It is production which is the coverage of currency, not a bank or a vault full of gold. If I increase this production, I increase the income."

In 1938 Baruch said: "we are going to lick that fellow Hitler. He isn't going to get away with it."

January 16, 1939, Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish ambassador in Washington, in a telegram to the Polish foreign office:

"President Roosevelt . . . wanted to divert American public opinion from difficult and complicated domestic problems . . . Secondly, by creating a war-panic . . . he wanted to induce Americans to endorse his huge programme of armaments . . . Bernard Baruch, Lehman, Governor of New York State, Felix Frankfurter, the newly appointed Supreme Court Judge, Morgenthau, the Financial Secretary, and other well-known friends of Roosevelt have taken a prominent part in this campaign of hatred."

Herbert Lehman is another way of saying Lehman Bros., one of the largest international banks.

March, 1939, Baruch told Harry Hopkins that he "agreed

passionately" with his friend Winston Churchill who had told him: "War is coming very soon. We will be in it and you (the United States) will be in it..." (Robert E. Sherwood, *Roosevelt & Hopkins*).

A pamphlet called *The German Menace to Trade*, circulated among British bankers and businessmen around May, 1939, contained a statement by the Hon. Rupert Beckett, Chairman of Westminster Bank: "In many other countries where British interests were well established, particularly in South-Eastern Europe and South America, they have been seriously jeopardized..."

September, 1939, after a conference with Roosevelt, Baruch said: "If we keep our prices down, there is no reason why we shouldn't get the customers from the belligerent nations that they have had to drop because of the war. In that event Germany's barter system will be destroyed."

There is no better exercise for the young poet than to set about finding answers to the questions: Where did all the money and credit in the world come from? Who issued it, and how?

Select Bibliography.

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Credit Power and Democracy, Economic Democracy, and Social Credit, By C. H. Douglas.

The last three books are not offered as propaganda for Douglas's Social Credit, but in recognition of the fact that they contain magnificent clarifications not available elsewhere.

Our third summary of the facts and mentalities underlying the contemporary world will cover "post-war economic policy" and gold.

NOEL STOCK.

LOVE'S SOLIPSISM

In fading light
with tangled rays
twin pairs of eyes
refract delight.

We lean and stare.
The kiss is in
the lover's skin,
refract despair

O baffled eye.
I lean and stare
through her to where
is nought but I
unendingly.

* * * * *
Rose-red has shed
her colours, gone,
gone stick and stone
in darkness crumbled.

PETER WHIGHAM

LI.

Godlike the man who
sits at her side, who
watches and catches
that laughter
which (softly) tears me
to tatters: nothing is
left of me, each time
I see her.
... tongue numbed; arms, legs
melting, on fire; buzz
buzzing in ears; head-
lights gone black.

from Catullus.

PETER WHIGHAM

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